Nippon Times

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Kido May Relinquish Office of Privy Seal

Will Emulate Prince Higashikuni in Assuming War Issue Responsibility

Following in the footsteps of His Imperial Highness Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, former Prime Minister, who has expressed his intention of becoming a commoner, Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, has made up his mind to resign from his high position close to the Throne, according to the Yomiuri Hochi. The paper reported that he would take steps shortly.

Marquis Kido, who assumed the post of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal in June, 1940, acted on his own responsibility in recommending to the Throne the organizers of seven Cabinets. . .the 2nd and 3rd Konoye, Tojo, Koiso, Suzuki, Higashikuni and the present Shidehara Cabinets.

Prince Higashikuni Determined

Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, told the Asahi on Saturday that he had decided to return all his honors as an Imperial Prince and become an ordinary subject.

He gave as the reason for his decision his sense of responsibility over the issue of the war.

Through Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Imperial Household Minister Sotaro Ishiwata His Imperial Highness has taken steps for the return of his honors.

He said to the Asahi that "it is possible to argue that Imperial Princes, as a matter of form, have little responsibility for the issue of the war since their visits to His Majesty the Emperor during the war were limited to courtesy calls.

"I feel I am morally responsible to a considerable extent for the fact that I lacked courage to tender advice to the Throne at a period of so grave importance to the country," he said.

His Imperial Highness explained that if he does not take steps to become an ordinary subject by way of assuming moral responsibility over the issue of the war there would be no way for him to apologize to His Imperial Majesty and the State.

Permission Asked Throne

His Imperial Highness revealed that it was immediately after hostilities were over that he made up his mind, but as it happened that he was serving as Prime Minister, he desisted from carrying out his decision at the time, for fear of trouble that might be precipitated by his action He said that as soon as he was relieved of his duties as Prime Minister he asked the Throne to permit him to become an ordinary subject.

He intimated that when he revealed his intention of returning his honors to Marquis Kido, the latter said he, too, had a mind to return his title, also by way of assuming responsibility for the issue of the war.

On the question of Imperial Princes and Peers, His Imperial Highness gave it as his opinion that the Imperial Princes should be limited to Prince Chichibu, Prince Takamatsu and Prince Mikasa, brothers of His Majesty the Emperor, and that all other should become subjects.

He expressed his belief that all Peers should return their titles.

By these means, he said, it will be possible to realize the ideal of oneness of the Sovereign and his subjects.

His Imperial Highness disclaimed any intention of entering politics when he is no longer an Imperial Prince. He said he would devote himself to the cultivation of his mind.

74 JEWS KILLED IN RIOTS

Arabs Fire on Synagogues, Loot Homes, Kill Children

Kyodo

CAIRO, November 10.—News agencies reported that 74 Jews were killed and over twice that number injured in the three-day anti-Jewish rioting in Tripolitania.

Arab mobs charging into the Jewish quarter of Zanzur west of Tripoli killed 30 Jews including children. A report said that the Arabs fired on synagogue houses, looted homes, and staged a "particularly brutal attack." It said that the Arabs of some rural districts assisted the threatened Jews.

Japan Policy Body to Meet

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, November 10.—The committee to study the basic policy for Japan, newly established by the Far East Advisory Commission, is scheduled to hold its first meeting on November 1[illegible] The Committee on Japanese War Prisoners is also slated to meet some time this week.

Emperor Leaves Capital Today for Grand Shrines To Report on End of War

His Majesty the Emperor is scheduled to leave the capital today for the Kansai to report the termination of the war at the Grand Shrines of Ise and the Imperial mausoleums. Following the Imperial visit to the Grand Shrines on November 13, His Majesty will proceed to the Omiya Palace in Kyoto, returning to Tokyo on November 15 after visiting the Imperial mausoleums at Unebi and Momoyama on November 14.

Kagawa's Candidacy For Election Denied

Constitutional Democratic Monarchy Espoused for Japan By Leader

Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, leading figure in the Social Democratic Party, will not run as a candidate in the forthcoming general elections.

Interviewed at his office in the Y.M.C.A. Building in Kanda, last week, Dr. Kagawa definitely told a Jiji reporter that he had no intention of throwing his hat in the ring next January, when the general elections are expected to be held.

He explained that, in his opinion, his mission in the Social Democratic Party is primarily to help organize industrial workers', farmers' and fishermen's unions, instead of directly participating in political activities.

"My future activities will be more in the 'moral phase' of politics than in any other fields," Dr. Kagawa declared.

He expressed the belief that Japan should be a constitutional democratic monarchy, which, he said, is a form of government most suitable to this country "from the points of view of applied sociology" in stabilizing political powers.

In the case of a nation with a small population not being menaced by powerful foreign countries. Dr. Kagawa further explained, a republican form of government will do. However, he added, it will not work under reverse circumstances.

The fact that a number of prominent political figures in our country, including premiers and cabinet ministers, were made victims of political assassinations during the past decade is convincing proof that the Japanese people's sense of political morality is such that the maintenance of a constitutional democratic monarchy will be required. Dr. Kagawa declared in conclusion.

RICE PRICE BOOST LIKELY

Will Be Submitted to Cabinet After Allied Approval

The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry has reached a tentative decision to raise the Government's rice purchasing price to net ¥150 per koku in the view of the stringent food situation in the country, Kyodo reported, adding that the decision is slated shortly to be referred to a Cabinet meeting for formal approval after General MacArthur's Headquarter's permission for the move is obtained.

As a result of this proposed price increase, the sales price to the people will be raised slightly, but the purchasing price to be paid to farm owners price to be paid to same as before, that is ¥55 per Koku the report added.

The fixing of the new price was based on opinions voiced by local administrative quarters who insisted that the Government's rice purchasing price be made twice the present price of ¥92.50 in view of farmers' unwillingness to offer rice for sale and the prevailing rampancy of blackmarket rice dealings.

Oshima to Be Repatriated

Kyodo

BEDFORD (AP), November 10.—A State Department special agent said recently that Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, and 184 other internees quartered in the luxurious Bedford Springs Hotel will be repatriated, leaving about the first of next week. Oshima, with his staff, arrived on August 8.

GI Bill of Rights Passed

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, November 8.—Legislation broadening the GI Bill of Rights to make it easier for veterans to get loans and schooling was approved yesterday by the Senate Finance Committee.

Attlee Invited by Congress

Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, said on Friday that Prime Minister Clement Attlee will be invited to address a joint session of Congress next week, according to a Washington report.

Commodity Prices, Inflation Discussed

State Ministers Study Vital Economic Problems at Conference on Saturday

An economic conference by State Ministers was held Saturday morning at the Prime Ministers official residence to discuss economic prolems centering around commodity prices and inflation, reports Kyodo.

Attending the conference were: Finance Minister Shiusawa, Home Minister Horikiri, Justice Minister Iwata, Welfare Minister Ashida, Agricultural and Forestry Minister Matsumura, Commerce and Industry, Ministry Ogasawara, Transportation Minister Tanaka, State Minister Without portfolio Matsumoto, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet Tsugita and President Kawai of the Board of Information.

Unemployment Commission Set

In an effort to work out measares to cope with the unemployment problem which is threatening to create a serious situation, the Government, on Saturday, decided to establish a commission to look after the unemployed under the supervision of the Welfare Ministry, reports Kyodo.

In this connection, the Welfare Ministry will abolish the committee which was set up last August with the object of securing employment for demobilized servicemen, dislocated industrial workers and others.

It is also learned that with the establishment of the new commission in the Welfare Ministry, similar commissions will be set up in every prefecture throughout the country.

To Discuss Food Outlook

For discussing the present urgent food supply problem the Government will call a meeting at noon, November 14, at the Premier's official residence, to which a large number of representatives of political parties, Tokyo Metropolis and other big cities, commercial and industrial organizations, religious bodies, agricultural organs, press and other fields will be invited.

Prime Minister Shidehara, all State Ministers and other Government officials will be present at the meeting, according to the Nippon Sangyo.

OFF FOR NEW DELHI TRIAL

Nippon Witnesses Due to Leave for India by Air Today

A party of Japanese diplomats and army officers, who have been requested by the Allied authorities to present themselves as witnesses in the forthcoming trial of leaders of the "Provisional Government of Free India," are due to leave for India today by air, according to the Jiji.

The party includes Shunichi Matsumoto, former Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and concurrently of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and Renzo Sawada, Former Japanese Ambassador to Burma.

The trial is scheduled to be held at New Delhi, India, shortly. The "Provisional Government of Free India" was headed by Chandra Bose, well-known leader of the Indian independence movement, who is reported to have been killed in an air accident in Formosa shortly after the end of the war.

Krupp Reported Ill

Kyodo

NUERENBERG, (USIS) November 8.—The Allied war crimes tribunal announced today that it will hold a special session on November 14 to act on the defense counsel motion that is proceedings against German armament King Gustav Krupp von Bohlen Und Halbach be postponed until he is fit for trial. Krupp is reportedly suffering from a heart disease. Meanwhile, American Brigadier General William L. Mitchell assumed the office of secretary general of the tribunal replacing Harold Willey who was named the American secretary of court.

New Danish Premier Named

Following the general election in Denmark, a new Government has been formed by the leader of the Agrarian Party Mr. Cristen who assumed the post of Prime Minister, according to a Copenhagen report on Friday. With one exception, the new ministers will all belong to the Agrarian Party which is viewed to have the most right wing policy in the country. The Agrarian Party won the election on the slogan "We are going to fight Communism and Socialism."

GI-Occupied Barracks Razed

A fire broke out at the barracks of the former Japanese 6th Unit of the Eastern Army at Hinoki-cho, Azabu-ku, which is now being used by the U.S. Occupation Forces, at 5:08 p.m. A building covering about 300 tsubo had burned down by 6 p.m., rsports the Asahi.

King Michael's Birthday Marked by Six-Hour Riot And Shooting in Rumania

Kyodo

BUCHAREST (AP), November 9.—Rumanian troops machine-gunned crowds demonstrating before the Royal Palace yesterday in defiance of the Government order prohibiting celebrations of King Michael's 24th birthday and the Communists precipitated a six-hour riot in attempting to scatter the throngs. At least three were killed and a dozen wounded. The King at odds with the Soviet-sponsored Groze Government was not in the Palace at the time. Russian General Susskov, head of the Allied Control Commission, silenced the fire of the troops and halted the furious rioting between the Communists and supporters of the King.

AMERICA, SOVIET DIFFER

Fail to Agree on Various Vital International Issues

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, (AP) November 10.—Negotiations between Moscow and Washington over a variety of problems from Japan to Turkey appear to be farther from success than officials had hoped.

There were indications that Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov had turned down an American proposal for an Allied control agency in Tokyo which would be subordinating to the Far Eastern Advisory Commission in Washington and that Secretary of State James Byrnes was not willing to compromise the issue further.

The United States has laid a four point program for revising the control of the Dardanelles before the Turkish Government and has given Russia some advantages in the use of the Straits which she is now without, but it falls far short of Russia's reported desire for military bases on the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

Diplomatic officials are fearful that Russia may make a few phsychological passes at Turkey in order to gain the right to set up Dardanelles bases on Turkish soil and also to win over the central territories in northeastern Turkey which the Russians have claimed.

The problem of the atomic bomb and peacetime use of atomic energy are becoming more acute as a result of Foreign Commissar Molotov's speech in Moscow on Tuesday saying he would have atomic energy and the secret of the bomb could not be kept.

THANKED FOR AID AT SEA

U.S. Destroyer Rescues Crew of Capsized Motorboat Off Kagoshima

The Japanese Government, on Friday, conveyed a letter of gratitude to the Allied Supreme Headquarters through the Central Liaison Office for transmission to an American destroyer which saved 11 of the crew of a small Japanese motor boat at sea, Kyodo reports.

The motor boat, name unknown, capsized at a point three nautical miles northeast of Takeshima Island, Kagoshima Prefecture, and the crew was set adrift on September 23 when the American destroyer happened to discover and rescued them.

U.S. Producing More Tires

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (USIS), November .—The civilian production Adminstration estimated that the passenger tire production for 1946 will be more than double of this year's expected output. It is learned that 66,060,000 passenger tires will be made next year. About 50,000,000 were manufactured in 1941.

Australia Accepts Bid

Kyodo

CANBERRA, November 10—Acting Minister for External Affairs Norman Makin announced yesterday that Australia has accepted an invitation from the United Kingdom Government to participate in the British section of the German Control Commission.

Christison HQ Announces Anglo-Indian Casualties At Surabaya Total 303

Kyodo

BATAVIA, November 10.—The Headquarters of Lieutenant General Sir Philip Christison, Commander of the Allied Forces in the Netherlands East Indies, announced yesterday that 303 casualties have been so far suffered by British and Indian troops as a result of the disturbances that have occurred at Surabaya in the past few weeks.

Another Big 3 Meet Said Possible Soon

London Press Speculates Premier Stalin May Join Washington Parley

Kyodo

LONDON, (AP) November 10.—The possibility of another meeting between President Truman, Generalissimo Stalin and Prime Minister Attlee was advanced yesterday in the London press.

Diplomatic sources, pointing out that there had been no meeting of the statesmen since the final defeat of the Axis, said such a conference in the near future could not be ruled out.

London newspapers speculated that Generalissimo Stalin might join President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee in Washington, but a spokesman of No. 10 Downing Street said, "As far as we know, there is nothing in that report at all." Meanwhile, Moscow dispatches showed that Russia is keenly interested in the Washington talks.

According to a USIS report, Prime Minister Attlee discussed the program for his visit to the White House with his entire Cabinet on Thursday. In this connection, political quarters expressed the belief that the talks with President Truman would also include problems of the relations with Palestine and Russia.

Before his departure for Washington, Prime Minister Attlee, at the Lord Mayor's luncheon, said he would discuss world affairs with President Truman and Prime Minister King "in the light, the terrible light, of the discovery of atomic energy."

ATOMIC BOMB TALK OPEN

Truman Reportedly Makes Important Proposal at Meeting

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, November 10.—British Prime Minister Clement Attlee and Premier MacKenzie King of Canada, this afternoon, entered into conference with President Truman.

According to a White House spokesman, the President made an important proposal at the meeting.

The British Prime Minister, who arrived here this morning by air, was welcomed by President Truman. Following luncheon with the President and Premier MacKenzie King of Canada, the three leaders started their discussion of the atomic bomb issue.

ARGENTINE TIES SOUGHT

Soviets Reportedly Propose Opening Off Diplomatic Ties

Kyodo

BUENOS AIRES, November 10.—The Soviet Union is reported to have proposed to Argentina that diplomatic relations be established, according to an announcement made by Argentine Foreign Minister Juan I. Cooke last night.

The Foreign Minister said that it was to Argentina's advantage that relations be maintained with the Soviet Union which held an important international position at present but stated that no opportunity had been given up till now to establish any connections with the Soviet Union.

PRINCE SANJO IS TAKEN

Chief Court Ritualist Succumbs to Illness on Saturday Morning

Chief Ritualist Prince Kimiteru Sanjo passed away of illness at the Keio University Hospital at 4 a.m., Saturday. He was 64 years of age.

The late Prince was the father of Her Imperial Highness Princess Takeda and younger brother of Her Imperial Highness Princess Kan-in. He was graduated from the Law Department of the Tokyo Imperial University in 1912. Besides serving as instructor to the Crown Prince, he had served in various high court posts.

Forces Leaving Czechoslovakia

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, November 10.—U.S. Forces stationed in Czechoslovakia will be evacuated on December 1, according to an announcement made yesterday by the State Department. The Soviet Union is also making preparations to withdraw her troops from Czechoslovakia, it was learned.

Open Sino-French Talks

Kyodo

CHUNGKING, November 10.—The National Government of China has opened negotiations with the French authorities respecting a plan of joint control of the Yunnan-Indo-China railway, according to Chungking nwespapers.

Bid by General Chiang To Stay as Air Adviser Declined by Chennault

Kyodo

ST. LOUIS, November 9.—Major General Claire Chennault, former Commander of the 14th Air Corps, declined the offer of the National Government of China to become an adviser to the Chinese Air Forces according to INS reports. "Immediately after my resignation from the command of the 14 Air Corps, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek asked me to remain in China as adviser to the Chinese Air Forces, but I declined the offer." Major-General Chennault said.

Patterson Supports U.S. War Training

War Secretary Is First Government Official to Testify Before House

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (USIS), November 9.—Secretary of War Robert Patterson yesterday urged the establishment of universal military training in the United States as a security measure and "to make it possible for us to underwrite world peace."

The Secretary of War was the first Government official to testify before the House Military Affairs Committee on the proposal legislation to authorize universal military training. Further hearings have been adjourned until early next week because of the dispute over the motion to postpone hearings for a year.

Secretary Patterson said it was the belief of military men in the United States that, in any future emergency the United States would be the first target of attack and that the attack would come with lightning speed. He declared that future plans must be based on the assumption that there will be no time to prepare for defense if this country waits until it is in danger.

Describing universal training as the "firmest foundation on which we can build our hopes for lasting peace and security," he stated "there is no other way in which we can keep, in constant state of readiness, power needed to give vitality to our peaceful policies and to command for us and the United States organization respect of leaders and professional soldiers of every nation."

The Secretary of War urged that the military program include the following elements: Firstly, alert and integrated intelligence service; secondly, intensive program of scientific research and development; thirdly, industrial mobilization program; and fourthly, trained military manpower.

Mr. Patterson asserted he hoped that "ways and means will be found to make and carry out international agreement that will be effective for the renunciation of atomic weapons in warfare."

BILL ON TROOP ALLOCATION

Approved by U.S. House Foreign Relations Committee

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (USIS), November 9.—The House Foreign Relations Committee approved on Wednesday the measure authorizing the President of the United States to negotiate an agreement with members of the World Security Council as to what armed forces this country will allocate for the maintenance of world peace by the United Nations.

The measure states that the Congress will have to approve any such agreement made by the President. The President can then without further consultation order into action any forces covered by the agreement.

The Committee added a restriction banning the use of any other United States forces other than those [illegible]minated in the agreement for purposes of joint military action and requiring Congressional approval before any increases can be made in the United States forces allocated to the World Security Council.

Giral Explaining Setup

Kyodo

MEXICO CITY, November 7.—Jose Giral, Premier of the exiled government set up here by Spanish Republicans, is expeced to explain today how he hopes to restore the government to Spain and to ask the Republican Cortes for a vote of confidence.

Italian PW's Going Home

Britain is planning to send home more than 150,000 Italian prisoners of war confined in Britain in two weeks' time, according to a London report on Friday. No arrangements have been made for the repatriation of German war prisoners.

Major Battle Rages In North China Area

Chungking, Yenan Armies Clash South of Peitaiho Railway Junction

Kyodo

CHUNGKING, November 10.—A major battle broke out between Central Government troops and Communist forces on the night of November 9 along the Great Wall line in the neighborhood of Shanhaikwan with field guns and heavy trench mortars used for the first time.

According to information received by the U.S. Marine Corps, the roaring of the guns was heard all night from the direction of Shanhaikwan and the wounded are being continuously brought into Chenwangtao.

A large force of Central Government troops that landed at Chenwangtao were being moved toward Shanhaikan, which had been strongly fortified by the Communist forces, when the two opposing armies clashed at a point south of the Peitaiho railway junction.

A report claimed that the temporary medical station of the Central army at Peitaiho had been attacked and smashed by Yenan troops, but this was not confirmed:

Reds Break off Talks

Kyodo

CHUNGKING, November 10.—Chungking-Yenan relations took a very serious turn yesterday when the Communists suddenly broke off the conference at which both sides were attempting to find a solution to end the strife in China.

The reason for Yenan's move is reported to be the continuation of the attacks by Central Government troops against Manchuria and other areas liberated by Communist troops.

It appears that the conference, which had been reopened on November 8 attended by Chang Chun, Chairman of Szechwan Province, and Chou En lai, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, was scheduled to be continued yesterday.

Clash at Shanhaikan

Serious fighting took place between the Chungking and Communist forces on November 9 at Shanhaikwan, while the Eighth Route Army cut off the railway line in the neighboorhod of Tsinan, says a report from the Chinese Communist side, according to a special dispatch from Chungking to the Mainichi.

3,000 Plane Delivery Denied

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, November 10.—The State Department, last week, branded as "supurious and untrue" a report attributed to a nationalist newspaper that 3,000 American planes in China would be transferred to the Chiang Kai-shek governmen.

A Department official, commenting on the report which appeared in Takungpao, said that it is possible that some planes will be transferred to the nationalists but added that such transfer would be a military matter.

Wants U.S. Troops Removed

Slamming the government's foreign policy, Communist leader, William Z. Foster, asserted that the administration "will precipitate civil war in China" unless it removes American troops, backing Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's shakey regime."

Foster told the House committee investigating un-American activitiest that the United States Ambassador sent there should work for unity between Chiang and the Communists.

War Riddle Unanswered

Kyodo

SAN DIEGO, November 8.—Navy Lieutenant Wayne McCurdy, who arrived here on Tuesday from the Pacific front, said his destroyer escot Dennis participated in the Second Battle of the Philippines off Samar Island with a tiny American task force which was hit by powerful Japanese attackers. "Our tiny task force lost four ships and every other vessel was damaged," he declared. "In another 15 minutes, the Japanese task force could have wiped us out. And then, for some reason still a mystery, the enemy turned away. This remains one of the great unanswered riddles of the war."

Chiang Gladdens Koreans

Kyodo

SEOUL (AP), November 10.—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's pledge that China will consult with the United States, Britain and Russia on Korean self-government was greeted with a wave of optimism last week among Korean political leaders. American military leaders seemed pleased. They have been striving to prepare for governmental as well as economic rehabilitation of the ancient kingdom, leading to independence.

Directives of the Supreme Commander For the Allied Powers

The following is a continuation of the full texts of the Directives to the Japanese Government issued by the Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers which are reprinted herewith for the convenience of our readers and to meet the ever-increasing demands for back numbers of the Nippon Times carrying such directives. Later directives will be published in next Monday's issue of the paper.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY UNITED STATES ARMY OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL.

October 30, 1945.

MEMORANDUM TO: The Imperial Japanese Government.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Retention of certain army and navy installations by the Japanese Government.

1. In reply to request contained in memorandum ND No. 102, Liaison Committee Tokyo, October 7, 1945, installations have been allocated by the headquarters of the 8th Army to the Japanese Government in order that demobilization activities of the Japanese army and navy may be accomplished.

2. A list of the installations requested by the Japanese Government is attached. Those allocated for the purpose stated in paragraph 1 above bear the remark "Japanese army and navy for demobilization." Facilities previously allocated and not available to the Japanese Government for demobilization bear appropriate remarks.

3. Reply so much of memorandum ND No. 102 as pertains to the divisional district, army hospitals will be made when you identify the locations to this headquarters.

FOR THE COMMANDING
GENERAL:
R.M. LEMKE
Capt., A.G.D.,
Assist. Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

November 1, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Repatriation of Non-Japanese from Japan.

1. a. The following plan governing the repatriation of non-Japanese nationals to their respective homelands will be placed in effect without delay.

b. The entire plan revolves around the use of Reception Centers and the flow of non-Japanese to be repatriated through these centers in the numbers that car be accommodated by the available shipping.

c. Memo to the Japanese Government, file AG 370.5 (15 Oct. 45) GC dated 15 October 1945, subject: "Reception Centers in Japan for Processing Repatriates" and Memo to the Japanese Government, file AG 091 (16 Oct 45)GC, dated 16 October 1945, subject: "Policies Governing Repatriation of Japanese Nationals in Conquered Territory" are included in and become part of this plan.

2. The folloing Reception Centers will be used to process non-Japanese repatriates leaving Japan:

Senzaki. Primarily to process departing Koreans.

Hakata Primarily to process departing Koreans and Chinese formerly domiciled in North China.

Kagoshima Primarily to process departing Chinese formerly domiciled in Central China.

Kure Primarily to process departing Koreans and Chinese formerly domiciled in North and Central China. Will be used to lessen the load of Senzaki, Hakata and Kagoshima.

3. The Japanese Ministry of Welfare will:

a. Make the necessary arrangements with the other Ministries concerned to insure that each of the Reception Centers mentioned in paragraph 2 above is kept filled with outgoing repatriates to the capacities shown in paragraph 3a of Memo to the Japanese Government, file AG 370.5 (15 Oct. 45) CC, dated 15 October 1945, subject: "Reception Centers in Japan for Processing Repatriates."

b. Scrutinize carefully the shipping schedules furnished so that Reception Centers do not become become congested.

4. The Japanese Ministry of Welfare will be guided by the following in preparing plans for the flow of repatriates to Reception Centers.

a. Koreans will be cleared from areas in the following order:
(1) Moji-Shimonoseki-Hakata Area.
(2) Osaka-Kobe Area.
(3) Remainder of Japan.

b. Within the areas mentioned in paragraph 4a, above, priority for Koreans will be given, in order, to: demobilized soldiers former forced laborers and other Koreans.

c. Controls will be established to fix Koreans desiring to return to Korea in their present abodes until they are directed to move under the provisions of this plan.

d. A special priority will be established for the repatriation of Chinese and Korean coal miners residing in Northern Honshu. They will be evacuated at a rate of 1,000 per day beginning not later than 14 November 1945.

e. Chinese formerly domiciled in North China will be returned to Northern Chinese ports at a rate not to exceed 10,000 per month. Those domiciled in Central China will be returned to Shanghai at a rate not to exceed 2,000 per month.

f. Empty spaces on vessels bound for northern Chinese ports will be filled with Koreans who will be offloaded in Korea.

g. Plans for the return of those individuals formerly domiciled in Formosa, the Ryukyus and South China will be deferred until further notice.

5. The Japanese Government will be furnished with shipping schedules governing the movement of:

6. The Japanese Ministry of Welfare will furnish all non-Japanese repatriates outloaded on LST's with one day's supply of pre-cooked rice and sufficient dry rice for the voyage plus one day.

7. The Japanese Government, in order to prevent congestion at Reception Centers and unnecessary suffering by repatriates, will adopt among others the following measures:

a. Inform all concerned of the essential parts of this plan through the media of the press and radio.

b. Through the same media urge the prospective repatriates to remain in their former places of abode until their movement to Reception Centers can be planned and calling their attention to the suffering that will result from overcrowding of centers and the consequent delays in carrying out the program.

8. Japanese Ministry of Welfare will modify their plan, contained in C.I.D. No. 349, subject: "Repatriation of Koreans", dated 23 October 1945 to conform with Provisions of this memorandum.

9. A report will be submitted showing the number of repatriates leaving Japan each week. The week will be from Monday through Sunday inclusive and will reach this headquarters not later than the following Wednesday. The following will be included: name of vessel, time of departure, port of departure, destination, number of passengers by nationality, and total departed to date by nationality.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

November 4, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Request for termination of responsibility for distribution of relief supplies.
TO: Dr. Marcel Junod, Chief of Japan Delegation of the International Red Cross Committee.

1. Your request that the International Red Cross Delegation for Japan be relieved of further responsibility for the distribution of supplies left by Allied prisoners of war and civilian internees is granted effective November 15, 1945; this authority was authorized by letter to you dated October 26, 1945 AG 400 (September 26, 1945) GA.

2. It is requested that a report be submitted to this headquarters as of November 15, 1945 showing the amount of supplies received by your commitee from POW and civilian internee sources, the amounts distributed, balance on hand and the number of families or persons to whom supplies were issued. The report should also state the present location of stocks on hand.

3. On November 15, it is further requested that you relinquish custody of all remaining supplies to the U.S. Army or to an agency to be designated by this headquarters.

4. The services of the Japan Delegation, International Red Cross Committee, in aiding foreign nationals by the distribution of these supplies has been an important contribution to the task of maintaining health and welfare standards in Japan. Your work and that of your committee has been appreciated by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and the necessity for your withdrawal from further responsibility is regretted.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
HAROLD FAIR
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

November 5, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Report on spectrographic analytical equipment in Japan.

1. The Japanese Government will report on the existence of all spectographic analytical equipment in Japan proper as follows:
a. Description of model
b. Condition
c. Availability of technical operator
d. Location in detail

2. This report will be delivered written in English to the Mining and Geology Division, Natural Resources Section, GHQ, SCAP, within 15 days of the date of this directive by a representative of the Japanese Government familiar with the subject.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
H.W. ALLEN
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

November 6, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Request for transfer of fourth naval depot.

1. Reference is made to CLO memorandum No. 347, subject: "Transfer of the control of the Fourth Naval Fuel Depot to the Department of Transportation," dated October 23, 1945, requesting permission to transfer Fourth Naval Fuel Depot from the Japanese navy to the Home Ministry.

2. Authorization is granted to transfer control of the Fourth Naval Fuel Depot located at Shimen-mura, Kasuga-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture from the navy to the Home Ministry.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
H.W. ALLEN
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY UNITED STATES ARMY OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL

November 6, 1945.

SUBJECT: Production capacities of engineer materials.
TO: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

1. It is requested that the production capacity, within the 8th Army occupational area, be determined for the following materials: Lumber, plywood, nails, paint, paint thinner, roofing paper, hinges, electrical supplies, plumbing supplies, stoves, oil burning heaters, electric stove pipe, stove pipe, elbows, radiators, refrigerators, asphalt, cement, glass putty, insulating materials for pipes, fire extinguishers, welding rod, steel stock, sheet steel, oxygen, acetylene, chlorine, electric fans, and flush toilets.

2. The capacities requested in Paragraph 1, will be broken down into the following periods:

a. November 1, 1945 to January 1, 1946 (including stocks now on hand).

b. Monthly capacity, January 1, 1946 to July 1, 1946.

c. Request this headquarters be advised of the earliest possible date the above information can be supplied.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT
GENERAL EICHELBERBER:
M.H. WILKE
Capt. A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWEDS

November 6, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Acquisition of space in Ueno railroad station.

1. It is directed that 3,200 square feet of floor space in the baggage room of the Ueno Railroad Station at Tokyo, as indicated on the inclosed sketch, be made available for occupancy by 1200, November 9, 1945, by the Allied Forces.

2. It is further directed that the Allied Forces be granted the use of certain elevators within the Ueno Railroad Station for dispatching mail to the trains.

3. It is desired that the space in the baggage room be vacated and that partitions be constructed as directed by the Commanding General, Eighth United States Army. The space will be thoroughly cleaned prior to occupancy by the Allied Forces.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
H. W. ALLEN
Colone, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHT ARMY UNITED STATES ARMY OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL.

November 6, 1945.

SUBJECT: Fertilizer manufacturers.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, TOKYO.
TO: The Japanese Imperial Government.
(Attn. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)

1. Request the attached information sheets be completed in triplicate by each fertilizer manufacturing company, under 8th Army jurisdiction, and returned to this headquarters prior to November 15, 1945.

2. Further request that your office submit the data for items listed below, to this headquarters, attention; military government section, within 10 days of receipt of this letter:

a. The annual requirements of fertilizer, in tons, for Japan; the minimum needs at present, and the average estimated needs for the next two years.

b. The annual production of fertilizer, in tons, from 1938 to the present date.

c. The annual productive capacity of fertilizer, in tons, from 1938 to the present date.

d. Quantity of fertilizer, in tons, now on hand in governmental stores.

e. Quantities, in tons, of chemicals used to produce fertilizers, required by: (1) the manufacturers, (2) by other industries, with the minimum requirements for 1946, and and the average needed annually for two years.

f. Sources of supply, and amount of raw materials, in tons, used in the manufacture of chemicals.

3. The above reports will be submitted in English to this headquarters.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT
GENERAL EICHELBERGER:
M. H. WILKE,
Capt. A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

November 7, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Acquisition of the Kazoku Kaikan (Peers Club)

1. It is directed that the Kazoku Kaikan known as the Peers Ctub located at 3 chome 4 Kasumigaseki, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo to made available for occupancy by 1200, November 13, 1945, by General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2. No furniure, furnishings and fixtures presently in the building will be removed until instructions for their disposition have been given by a representative of this headquarters.

3. It is further directed that the necessary renovation and repairs be accomplished to place the facility in condition for use by the Allied Forces for the purpose desired and that services required in connection with the operation of the club be furnished. Detailed instructions pertaining to these requirements will be furnished your office by the headquarters commandant, this head quarters.

FOR THE SURPREME
COMMANDER:
HAROLD FAIR
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

MEMORANDUM FOR; IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Acquisition of Nihon Gekijo Theater, Tokyo.

1. It is directed that the Nihon Gekijo Theatr located in Tokyo, as indicated on the inclosed sketch, be made available by 1200, November 10, 1945, for use by the Allied Forces.

2. It is further directed that the necessary renovaion be accomplished to place the theater in condition for use by the Allitd Forces and that services required in connection with the operation of the theater be furnished. The Commanding General, Eighth U.S. Army will furnish detailed instructions regarding these requirements.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
H. W. ALLEN
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

November 7, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Repatriation of Chinese and Korean Nationals.

November 7, 1945.

1. Transmitted herewith for your information are lists of Chinese and Korean nationals located at Hitachi, whom the Commanding General, 8th Army has recommanded for repatriation at an early date.

2. It is desired that you return this personnel to their respective countries in accordance with the provisions of memorandum to the Japanese Government, file AG 370.5 (November 1, 1945) GC, dated November 1, 1945, subject: "Repatriation of Non-Japanese from Japan." No special priority should be given this group.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
H. W. ALLEN
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.
November 7, 1945.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

November 7, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Tokyo Am Arsenal No. 1.

1. The inclosed correspondence from Major General Gunji Kobayashi of the Japanese army is forwarded for the attention of your office.

2. Requests for such facilities will be forwarded through the appropriate agency of the Japanese Government which has been established to administer such activities and not directly to this headquarters by an individual of the Japanese Government. Such requests must contain a detailed description of the facilities desierd and information pertaining to the requirement and use for each facility.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
H.W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst, Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

November 8, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Acquisition of Warehouses.

1. It is directed that three warehouses located at Tsukishima, Nishikagishidori, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, as indicated on the inclosed sketch, be made available for occupancy by 1200, November 10, 1945 by elements of the 8th U.S. Army.

2. The warehouses will be thoroughly cleaned prior to occupancy.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
HAROLD FAIR
Lt. Col. A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

November 8, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: War Ministry Buildings at Ichigaya Height.

1. Reference is made to your memorandum, file 292, dated October 31, 1945, subject: "Application for permission for the use of the buildings of the War Ministry at Ichigaya Height."

2. This headquarters approves further use of entire installation known as War Ministry at Ichigaya Height by the Imperial Japanese Government. These buildings are to be used for sole purpose of housing personnel and records and providing office space for work connected with the demobilization and the Allied Forces' requests for technical and historical information. Upon termination of these activities, such use of these buildings will cease.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Col. A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

November 8, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Transfer of naval beacons under the control of the Japanese navy to the Ministry of Transportation.

1. As requested in CLO No. 344, from the Central Liaison Office, Tokyo, dated October 23, 1945, permission is granted to transfer the naval beacons named in the inclosure to the Lighthouse Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation.

2. Permission is also granted to establish branch offices of the Lighthouse Bureau at Yokosuka, Maizuru, Sasebo, Kure and Ominato for the purpose of servicing the beacons. Authority is granted for the branch office staffs and lighthouse of carrying out their duties subject to the requirement that permission be obtained from local U.S. authority prior to entry.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
H.W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

Japanese War Captives in P.I. Eat Well; Allowed to Send Messages to Homeland

Describing, life in an American prisoner of war camp, Asahi war correspondent Minami, who was recently repatriated from Manila, declared that the Japanese war prisoners and internees shed tears that they were able to eat delicious California rice when their people at home were suffering from a food shortage.

He said that the Japanese war prisoners were given every consideration and that the food they were rationed was something which couldn't be described, especially after they had lived on rats, lizards and cockroaches while hiding in the mountains of Luzon.

The Asahi correspondent's report in part follows:

"I was captured by Filipino scouts on July 19. I and another fellow, Sugiura, guided by a native, were following a mountain trail in northern Luzon in an effort to reach Mitsutaro Kankawa's hideout. But we were captured as was Kankawa and taken into an American army camp. We were then put into a jeep and driven to headquarters.

"We were impressed after having spent weeks in the gloom and primitive mountains of northern Luzon. Along the national highway were lined army barracks and tents with electric lights ablaze. Inside we could see neat army cots covered with mosquito nets.

"That night we were given shelter in pup-tents. In the morning we were given all the coffee we could drink with our breakfast. From Cagayan we were transferred to San Jose and then to the new Bilibid prison in Manila. That was on August 13.

"In prison we sensed that Japan's surrender was near. On August 15, the prison siren sounded for 10 minutes which was the official signal announcing the end of the war. When the siren went off an indescribable feeling gripped me. Although I knew that I must be prepared to die I prolonged my existence by making every grain of rice count.

"After the surrender, Japanese soldiers numbering anywhere from 2,050 to 3,000 were daily brougnt into the prison.

"At present there are more than 70,000 Japanese being held in American prison camps in Manila. Their treatment is good. All they are concerned about is what is happening in their homeland.

"From the middle of September the American military authorities granted us permission to send messages to Japan on post-cards marked 'Prisoner of War'. However these who were 'PW' just couldn't muster up the courage to take advantage of the opportunity.

"Most of the information as to whas was taking place in Japan we were able to learn through the 'Daily Pacifican," an Army newspaper or by borrowing American weekly news magazine from the nisei soldiers. Whenever we read about the acute food situation in Japan we couldn't help but realize how fortunate we were in being given delicious California rice by the Americans.

"Japanese soldiers coming out of the mountains to give themselves up are walking skeletons, most of them being seriously affected with diarrhea. And since they are starving they eat like hogs which does not help to cure their diarrhea. A great number of them are affected with malaria. As compared with these fellows, those taken prisoner before the surrender are fortunate in that they have been given good treatment and employed in improving conditions within their own prison camp.

"Japanese infiltration tactics in the early stages of the war worked but as the war progressed the thing began to fizzle out. Furthermore food supplies were running short. Our casualties increased and those injured were deserted and left to face the consequences. Besides looting Filipino homes and robbing from the Filipinos, the Japanese began to steal from their own people. In the mountains east of Manila Japanese civilians fleeing with their soldiers got shot in the back and had their rice and salt stolen from them.

"I often cannot help but recall how Japanese majors and lieutenants bayonetted and murdered helpless Filipinos and Chinese. And most of those incidents were half in fun. I've heard where some of these majors and lieutenants were later killed in the hills by their own troops."

MORE HOUSES REQUIRED

The Allied Supreme Headquarters directed the Japanese Government to make necessary arrangements for acquisition of five residences in Tokyo for use of the Allied Occupation Forces, including those of Dr. Hillman at Kami-meguro, Meguro-ku, Kurt Meissner at Oimachi, Shinagawa-ku, Otto Burmeister at Kami-meguro, Meguro-ku, former Foreign Vice-Minister Renzo Sawada at Ichiban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, and Genzo Hattori at Shirokane Sankocho, Shiba-ku.

In addition, the Headquarters also decided to use the Philippine Embassy building here, and necessary renovation to place the building in condition for use of the Allied Forces was directed.

In another memorandum on November 8, the Allied Headquarters ordered acquisition of the floor space consisting of 10,000 square feet on the first floor and 10,000 square feet in the basement within the Matsuya Department Store on Ginza for occupancy by elements of U.S. 8th Army.

GI's AWAITING SHIPMENT

In the largest redeployment of officers in the division's history, 192 veterans of the 25th Infantry (Tropic Lightning) Division of the Sixth Army, ranging in rank from colonel to warrant officer, junior grade, on November 8 left the division area in Nagoya for the 11th Replacement Depot at Okazaki to await shipment to the United States. The officers had adjusted service ratings of 96 points and above, said PRO.

Most of the returnees are veterans of three major campaigns in the South and Western Pacific. Many of them joined the division in Hawaii, where the 25th was activated in October 1941. They fought through the jungles of Guadalcanal, New Georgia and Vella Lavella and against Japanese armor and infantry in the 164-day campaign on Luzon. The division is commanded by Major General Charles L. Mullins.

HELP WANTED

THE UNITED STATES ARMY IS IN IMMEDIATE NEED OF THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF EMPLOYEES

Civil Engineers, Stenographers, Typists, Interpreters, Fingerprint Technicians, Sales Girls, Counter Cirls, Theatrical Producer, Telephone Operators, Sanitation Experts, Mechanics, Electricians.

It is necessary that all employees, excepting skilled labor, be able to speak English. Women employees, both Japanese and foreigners, who do not have housing accomodation in Yokohama may reside in a governmentally supervised house where food is supplied.

APPLY: MILITARY GOVERNMENT, LABOR DIVISION, 2nd FLOOR, N.Y.K. BUILDING, YOKOHAMA

OKI

OKI DENKI K.K.

(Oki Electric Co., Ltd.)

Telephone and Telegraph Apparatus, and Switchboards.

Radio sets and all kinds of Home Electrical appliances.

Head Office: TOKYO, JAPAN

Leo Sirota Featuring Musicale This Week

Pianist to Appear With Philharmonic Orchestra; Hawaiian Music Slated Tuesday

The return to the concert stage of Leo Sirota, famed concert pianist representing the school of the great Busoni, will feature the week's foremost musical event on the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra's 270th Subscription Concert which will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall from 5:30 p.m. November 16 and 17.

Under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock, the orchestra will play Tchaikovski's Symphony No. 6, "Pathetique", and Ravel's "Daphnis and Chloe" suite No. 2. Leo Sirota, who was ousted from the Tokyo Academy of Music and shut out from Tokyo musical activities by anti-foreign decrees since the latter part of the Pacific War, will be heard as the piano soloist of the concert. He will play Weber's "Concert Piece", which has been an outstanding piece de bravour in his repertory ever since his first public appearance as a musical child prodigy; and Liszt-Busoni's Spanish Rhapsody.

A repeat performance of the same program for the exclusive benefit of officers and enlisted men of the Allied Forces is planned at the same hall for Sunday afternoon, November 18.

Today, the Hibiya auditorium will feature a program of "Famous Songs and Piano Selections" in a new series labeled as "Suisho Concerts" sponsored by the Nakatani Music Office. Performances, which will start from 5 p.m., will be given by Miss Harue Miyake, Soprano; Takeo Ito, Baritone; Yoichiro Miyake, piano soloist, and Masao Oshima, piano accompanist. Among the selections are Lieder by Gabriel Faure and Richard Strauss and Japanese songs, for soprano solo; Schubert's "Erlkoenig", Moussorgski's "Song of the Flea", Loewe's "Zwei Grenadiere", and Japanese songs, for baritone solo; opera duets from Mozart's "Magic Flute" and Verdi's "Rigoletto"; Waltzes by Chopin, and other piano pieces.

Vocal, violin, and orchestra selections make up the program of a charity concert sponsored by the overseas War Victims Association, scheduled at the Hibiya Hall from 5 p.m., November 14. Miss Mary Estelle Iwamoto, violinist (whose Beethoven Evening announced for November 10 and 11 had to be indefinitely postponed owing to an indisposition) will be heard in Beethoven's Two Romances. Soprano selections will be sung by Miss Kazuko Sasada. Mozart's Overture to "Figaro", Johann Strauss' "Blue Danube Waltz", and Schubert's Symphony No. 8 in B minor (Unfinished) will be played by the Shochiku (formerly Dai Toe) Symphony Orchestra under the beton of Yasuaki Oba.

Swing music, Hawaiian tunes, and other entertainment in a lighter vein will be given at a concert billed for two performances at the Hibiya Public Hall at 1 and 5 p.m. on November 13.

Co-featured artists are two second-generation Japanese artists: crooner Dick (Koichi) Mine and torch-singer Betty Inada.

Appearing on the same program are Bucky Shirakata with his Aloha Hawaiians and the Nambu Harmonica Ensemble conducted by Shinki Nambu, who will present his own swing harmonica arrangements.

RADIO PROGRAM

ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK

Tokyo Key Station WVTR 590 kcs. on the air from 0630 to 2300 daily.

MONDAY, November 12

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0700—MORNING MEDITATIONS; 0710—MUSICAL MOODS; 0730—NEWS; 0745—Melody Roundup; 0800—G Jive; 0830—RYTHMN AND ROMANCE; 0900—DICTATE NEWS-SPORTS; 1015—Spotlight Bands; 1030—At Ease; 1045—CLAUDE FRANK; 1100—LET'S SPEAK JAPANESE; 1115—SHOWCASE; 1130—Fred Waring; 1200—Remember; 1215—Personal Album; 1230—NEWS; 1245—THE SOPHISTICATS; 1300—Guy Lombardo; 1330—MATINEE MELODIES; 1400—PARADE OF BANDS; 1500—Date with the uke; 1530—WALT JEFFRIES; 1545—GEMS OF JAZZ; 1600—Charlie McCarthy; 1630—Command Performance; 1700—Magic Carpet; 1715—Supper Club; 1730—Music from America; 1800—NEWS; 1815—CROSSVIEWS OF THE SPORTS-NEWS; 1830—Rise Stevans; 1900—Arthur Hopkins Presents; 2000—Frank Sinatra; 2030—Suspense; 2100—Philadelphia Symphony; 2200—NEWS; 2215—One Night Stand; 2245—Words with Music; 2300—SIGN OFF.

(Shows in CAPS produced in the Tokyo studios)

Armed Forces Radio programs may also be heard on Shortwave frequencies 9605 kcs., and 7552.5 kcs.

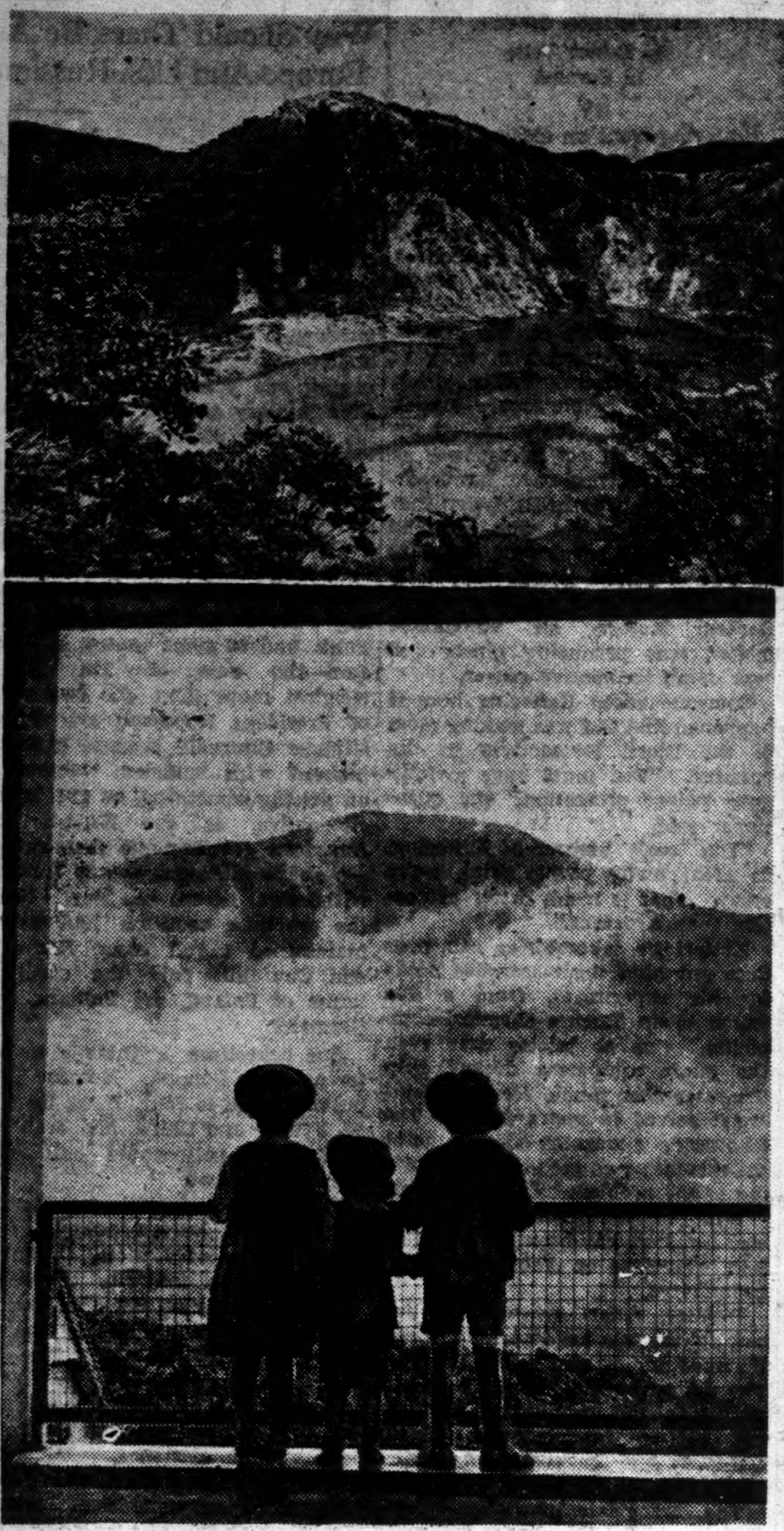
RADIO TOKYO, JOAK
MONDAY, November 12
National (870 kcs.)

0630—Basic English exercise; 0730—Music; 0800—Music; 1000—Music; 1100—Music; 1200—Time signal; News; Students' Songs; 1300—Women's hour: Music; 1330—Music; 1430—Music; 1500—Time signal; News; Music; 1600—Time signal; Talk; Chamber music "Forster Works" by Radio Tokyo Chamber Music Band; 1730—Children's hour; News; Drama; 1810—Practical English Conversation; 1930—Farmers' Evening; Talk; Piano solo by Masao Amachi; Japanese folk songs; Shakuhachi (Bamboo flute) Play by Rando Fukuda.

Local (1260 kcs.)

0630—Morning music; 1930—A drama recital "Hamlet" in Japanese; Modern Japanese Music; Radio Tokyo Choir; Famous music appreciation.

Hot-Spring Scenes



Noboribetsu, about 21 miles north of Muroran in the Hokkaido, is popular not only for its spas with geysers, turbulent mud pools and hissing sulphur fume jets but also for its magnificent scenery. Here also can be seen the big salt water lake, top picture. Popular with Tokyoites are the hot-springs of Hakone. To this district flock the victims of rheumatism, diseases skin and nervous disorders. Bottom picture shows a mist-shrouded mountain at Gora, Hotsprings, Hakone.

Picturesque Hotspring Resorts in Japan Make Ideal Spots for Summer Vacation

No country in the world is so blessed with natural hot springs as Japan. Some of the spas are situated in remote parts of the country where old customs and manners still exist; others are tourist resorts. At all times the hot springs are desirable retreats for the summer vacation, when rest and complete change of air are desired. At some both sea-bathing and bathing in mineral springs may be enjoyed, and at others on the mountainsides the heat of the cities may be avoided.

There are more than 1,000 mineral springs of recognized medical value. In the mainland are Kusatsu, famous for its sulphur baths, and Ikao, one of the most beautiful hot-spring resorts in Japan. In the Hakone district, Miyanoshita is the most famous. Another celebrated spa is Atami on the Izu Peninsula, with its picturesque sea views. At Beppu in Kyushu, one can enjoy bathing in the sea or in the hot water and steam baths. Another noted spa is Dogo in Shikoku, one of the oldest bathing resorts in the Empire. In the Hokkaido, the most favored spring is Noboribetsu, about 21 miles north of Muroran, in a region of magnificent scenery and with awe-inspring thermal activity There are geysers spouting eight or 10 feet high, boiling mud pools, and sulphur fume jets.

The temperature of these hot springs ranges from 80° F. to 226° F. at the source, but the hottest water used for bathing is that at Kusatsu, where the temperature at the source is in the neighborhood of 136° F., reduced to 120° F. in the course of transit to the baths. On the other hand, some of the mineral baths are cold, and are artificially heated for the purose of bathing. Such waters are also taken internally for diseases of the digestive organs.

Of the hot baths, those which are called simple thermals, as containing few chemical ingredients, are beneficial in cases of muscular and articular rheumatism, chronic eczema, nervous disorders (hysteria and nervous debility), etc. Among these are the Beppu baths, and also those at Dogo in Shikoku, and at Yumoto and Tonosawa in Hakone. The simple carbon dioxide springs are used both externally and internally. They assist digestion if taken internally and are beneficial for anaemia, etc. when used externally. Baths of this kind are found at Beppu and Arima.

Common salt springs have beneficial results for gout, rheumatism, malnutrition, etc. Such are those found at Miyanoshita and Noboribetsu. At Atami and Kinosaki on the Japan Sea coast, the springs are muriated, and at Arima near Kobe there is a trace of bromine in the water. There are also bitter springs, of which that at Ikao is the most famous. These are valuable for the treatment of skin diseases, besides chronic rheumatism, neuralgia and nervous disorders.

Iron carbonate openings, containing a small quantity of ferrous ions are valuable for internal treatment, natural spring water of this kind can supply the requisite iron to the blood, without any interference with the digestion. Such springs are to be found at Beppu, Arima, Kowaki-dani (Hakone), Togo, Yashio, etc. The water of vitriol springs is not employed internally but is extremely useful in cases of chronic rheumatism, neuralgia and nervous disorders. Such springs are to be found at Kusatsu, Unzen, Hakone and Noboribetsu.

Sulphur springs also abound and are visited by those suffering from gout, neuralgia, syphilis, lumbago, diseases of the respiratory organs, chronic metallic poisoning, etc. The water of sulphur springs is taken both internally and externally, but it should be used with caution, as its excessive use may cause anaemia and weakening of the heart's action. Such sulphur springs are to be found in many parts of the country, the most celebrated being at Kusatsu and Unzen.

Almost all springs contain more or less quantities of radio-active compounds. Those with the highest emanations in Japan are at Masutomi and Misasa. At Misasa special arrangements are made for the treatment of respiratory diseases. The waters of the Misasa Hot Spring (142.14 Mach's units per liter) rank next to the Ischia (Italy) spring, (372 Mach's units). Radio-active waters are considered to be especially suitable for the treatment of gout, bronchial asthma, and debility. The waters, taken both internally and externally, stimulate digestion, relieve constipation and lower the blood pressure.

The principal spas in Japan follow:

Northeast Japan: Ikao, Shiobara, Nasu, Nikko, Kusatsu, Asama, Iizaka, Higashiyama, Akakura, Katayamazu, Awara, Yamanaka, Yamashiro, Kaminoyama, Atsumi, Yuze, Hanamaki, Owani, Asamushi.

Hokkaido: Yunokawa, Toyako, Noboribetsu, Jyozankei.

Hakone: Tonosawa, Miyanoshita, Gora, Kowaki-dani, Sengokuhara.

Izu Peninsula: Yugawara, Atami, Ito, Syuzenji, Imaihama, Nagaoka.

Southwestern Japan: Arima, Takarazuka, Shirahama, Koshinoyu, Kinosaki, Misasa, Dogo, Beppu, Obama, Unzen, Yunotani, Toshita, Tochinoki, Kirishima.

Koreans Here Object To New Organization

Representatives of Local Residents Voice Opposition to Japan-Korea Society

The Central Headquarters of the League of Korean Residents in Japan has raised strong objections to the creation of a new Japanese-sponsored welfare organization, to be known as the "Japan-Korea Society," it was revealed here on Friday, according to the Jiji.

The new organization, which is scheduled to be inaugurated next Thursday, is a successor to the Central Welfare Society, ostensibly specializing in relief measures for the benefit of Koreans living in Japan. The Central Welfare Society disbanded itself on Thursday in accordance with the decision taken by its board of directors, which simultaneously decided upon a project for the establishment of the new Japan-Korea Society. The Public Welfare Minister will be the ex-officio president of the new organization.

Representatives of the League of Korean Residents in Japan visited the Welfare Ministry and other authorities concerned on Friday to lodge their protest to the projected creation of the Japan-Korea Society.

The Korean representatives told the press that their objection to the Japan-Korea Society is two-fold. In the first place, they pointed out, the disbanded Central Welfare Society had been staffed by Japanese who had held positions in the notorious Special Higher Police service.

According to them, this society had been engaged in exercising surveillance over Korean residents in Japan under the pretext that the society had as its primary objective the promotion of friendship between Japanese and Koreans. Furthermore, they said, many of the staff members of the society were known to have had secret connections with Japanese government officials concerned.

These Korean representatives also pointed out that the League of Korean Residents in Japan has been established by the Koreans themselves following the termination of the war for the specific purpose of carrying on welfare activities for the benefit of Koreans in this country, including the extension of relief and also using its good offices in facilitating their repatriation to to Korea.

They claimed, therefore, that the League is now in a position directly to negotiate with the Japanese government authorities on these welfare matters. The existence of a semi-governmental organization, such as the Japan-Korea Society, to stand between the Government and Korean residents, is entirely unwarranted under the new circumstances, he stressed.

They also demanded that the funds donated by Korean residents to the Central Welfare Society and also its organ "Mitami" Shimbun or Imperial Subjects Daily, be given back to the Koreans.

N.Y. Stock Market

Kyodo

NEW YORK, November 9.—Utilities and industrial specialities led a selective stock market advance today.

Gains ranged from a fraction to three points. Many leaders lost. Idle investment funds, inflation thinking, and tax optimism spurred purchases.

Other traders awaited an extension of the technical retreat which started Thursday. Transfers were 1,700,000 shares. American Distilling, American Power and Commonwealth and Southern hit highs for the year. Losers included General Motors, Montgomery Ward, Eastman Kodak, Schenley, American Telephones. The Associated averages at 74.7 were unchanged. Industrials were 98.7, a plus .1; rails, 46.2, minus one, utilities, 52.0, unchanged. Foreign exchange was unchanged except Argentina at 24.72.

GURLITT TO GIVE CONCERT

Pianist Appearing With Violinist Mogilevsky Next Month

Professor Manfred Gurlitt, conductor and composer, will be in the lime lights again after one year retirement. Apart from being conductor of the Fujiwara Opera Company, at first in Verdis "La Traviata" and Bizet's "Carmen", it was learned that he will conduct for the first time in Japan, Wagner's "The Flying Dutchman", as well as several symphonic concerts, program of which will be announced later.

As a pianist, he will jointly appear with violinist Professor Alexandre Mogilevsky in a series of Sonara evenings when works by Haudel, Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, Franck, Reger and Strauss will be rendered.

After two years during which foreign artists were restricted from playing over the radio, Tokyo music lovers will have the pleasure of hearing three Sonatas, For Violin and Piano, including Brahms' rendered by Professors Mogilevsky and Gurlitt on December 10 at 5 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall.

Professor Gurlitt has recently completed his new opera the "Northern Ballad", of which the text was also written by himself, and is now working on another opera, "We Step Forward".

RAIN SPOILS RICE STOCK

Bureaucratic Sloth Blamed for Fate Of 4,000 Bales

Because of bureaucratic sloth and negligence, 4,000 bales of rice which belong to the Government are exposed to rain in Takanami-mura, Nishitonami-gun, Toyama Prefecture reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The people concerned explained that the shortage of transportation means and the impossibility of storing them all in a limited space were the causes. They also stated that the grains which had been spoiled had been used in making miso (soy-bean paste).

Also in Arakawa-mura, of the same gun, 500 bales of glutinous rice became spoiled. Such cases are most likely found in other villages, the paper believed.

In this connection, the foodstuff examination office in Toyama Prefecture predicted that since a new system of control had been set up with the controlling power shifted from the foodstuff controlling office to the foodstuff examination office, such cases as had been just mentioned would never occur again. As to the 4,000 bales of rice reportedly exposed to rain, the foodstuff examination office stated that not 4,000 bales of rice, but 535 bales were left outside the storehouse, and when they were discovered spoilt, they were used in making miso.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1945

Freedom of Speech

The people of Japan, who were hoodwinked throughout the war, have at last gained the right of free speech. The pretext of the war, which provided the ruling classes with a convenient reason for suppressing all expression of opinion unfavorable to them, no longer exists. The people are now able to say what they think, and they have now acquired some knowledge of the inner workings of the Government which heretofore have been veiled.

This new freedom is being utilized by some people to say a good deal, as far as quantity is concerned, but it is to be questioned as to whether there has been any noticeable improvement in quality. Freedom of speech, if it is to be of any real value, must mean the freedom to contribute something constructive which can be translated into practical action. If what is said fails to come up to this standard, freedom of speech means very little.

Both the daily and the periodical press are full of charges and counter-charges concerning the so-called responsibility for the war. The zaibatsu are charging the military of the responsibility; the military blame the zaibatsu, the government bureaucrats, and even the people; and the government bureaucrats try to excuse themselves by saying that they were coerced by the military. Each group is busy shifting the blame on to the shoulder of the others. The nationalists, who were quick to change their sign-board, are trying to masquerade as democrats, while the chauvinistic commentators are shouting themselves hoarse trying to convince everyone that they are completely peace-loving. The press organs themselves are vying with each other in exposing the zaibatsu and the military.

But these mutual recriminations are doing no practical good. What is needed is something constructive, not mere mud slinging about the war responsibility after the event. It is particularly unfortunate that many of these accusations and counter-accusations are being made by the members of the ruling classes in an attempt to maintain the status quo as far as they are concerned. The people are apparently powerless to change this state of things, for they have become accustomed to undue docility through their suppression during the war. Unable to get at the responsible parties, they are looking on with apathy or despondency at the spectacle of the various interested individuals maneuvering in their own interests. In the meantime, the daily life of the people is rapidly deteriorating, with a growing food shortage, soaring prices, and huge unemployment.

The condition of the people, however, cannot be improved as long as the former rulers make use of the new freedom of speech merely to indulge in mutual mud slinging. The people must make use of their new privileges to seize control and to shape the government to their own needs. What they need is the alleviation of their hardships, the substance and not the mere form of democracy. Unfortunately the people have hitherto labored under the oppression of the privileged classes and have had little opportunity to learn the value of personal initiative. Hence, the right of free speech is being utilized most, not by the people who deserve to use it, but by the same old ruling classes who are bending it to their own advantage.

The earlier victories of democracy in the West were won by the people in the name of liberty. Liberty meant the expulsion of tyrants, the establishment of popular control over the government, the abolition of privileges and hereditary rank, and the opening of public office on equal terms to every citizen. After political liberty and equality had thus been attained, the leaders of the people went a step further and used their political power to secure a greater degree of economic equality.

This is the process which the Japanese public must follow. Mere freedom of speech for the members of the ruling class to air their views will do no good. Freedom of speech and freedom of political opinion must be utilized by the people themselves to get rid of the old privileged groups and to push to the fore new leaders who really represent the interests of the people. As long as the government and the economy of Japan continue to be dominated by the same type of people who led Japan during the war, the people will continue to labor under the incubus of the past. Freedom of speech needs to be put to better and more practical effect.

Reforming the Calendar

Our present calendar, with its twelve months of 28 or 29, 30, or 31 days each month, with its 52 1/7 weeks, is open to some very serious objections. It is difficult, almost impossible, for business concerns to make accurate comparisons of any one month with any other month—as to income, expense, profit, loss, sales, purchases, wages, salaries, everything. It is difficult or impossible for busness to compare the months of the same year because of differences in number of days (28, 29, 30 or 31) and in kind of days, for some months have four Sundays and others five, some have four Saturdays and others five, some four Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays or Fridays and others five. Business knows that different the days of a week have different business values. It is difficult or impossible for business to compare the same month of different years—January 1938 with January 1937, June 1937 with June 1935, for example—because the same months in different years contain different allotments of days of the week. It would be nice for business if all months had the same number of days and the same days of the week, each year and every year.

There have been r medical proposals. One of the most prominent is that known as the Cotsworth Proposal for Calendar Reform, the suggestion of Moses B. Gotsworth. The Cotsworth plan calls for thirteen months in a year. Each month would have 28 days—exactly four weeks. Each month would begin on Sunday and would, of course, have exactly the same days of the week as every other month. The second Saturday of every month would be the 14th, for every year. The third Thursday would always be the 19th. The extra month, to be called "Sol," would be the middle month of the year, inserted between June and July. As the thirteen months would contain 364 days, there would be an extra day, not belonging to any month, at the end of the year. It would be known as "Year Day." Every four years an additional day would be inserted between June and Sol. It is proposed, although this is not an essential part of the scheme, to shift as many holidays to Monday as possible, even if this involves changing the holida dates now observed. If Christmas were pushed to a Monday of the Gotsworth calendar, it would always be on December 23. Of course, New Year's Day would always be a Sunday.

But the Cotsworth plan is not the only plan of calendar reform being seriously considered. The one that seems at present the chief rival of the Cotsworth proposal is one that would retain the present system of twelve months in a year but would make the quarters of the year uniform. Each quarter would con thirty and thirty days—ninety-one thirty and thirty days—nonety-one days to a quarter. Each month would have exactly the same number of working days—twenty-six. This plan also provides for an extra day called "Year-End Day," to be considered an extra Saturday, and the extra "Leap Day," to be considered another extra Saturday. Supporting this new twelve-month year is the World Calendar Association, which is combating the argument of the International Fixed Calendar League in favor of the thirteen-month year.

There seems to be quite a lively battle going on between the Thirteen-Monthers and the Reformed Twelve-Monthers. Both are considering the interests of business very tenderly, building tactfully fully but strongly for the support of business. Business, looking with hungry favor on the neat mathematics of the Cotsworth thirteen-month calendar, but have been almost flabbergasted by the shattering attack brought to bear on this scheme by the Reformed Twelve-Monthers.

The Reformed Twelve-Monthers point out that a thirteen-month calendar would make impossible the division of the year into half-years and quarters. Most corporations pay interest and dividends (when able) on quarterly and half-yearly dates, and they publish not only annual but quarterly and semi-annual reports. Would not business be very sick indeed without Quarterly and Semi-Annual Reports?

The only truly efficient, completely simplified calendar is one consisting only of days. Each years, of course, would have its number as now, and each day would be designated by number only, from 1 to 365, or 366 in leap year. This is the Ultimate Calendar. It would free us forever from the dominance of the moon. No longer would we be the moon's minions. As things are now, business and the Moon with respect to the calendar, battle for mastery. We cannot serve two masters. The days-only Ultimate Calendar would make business our sole, undisputed master.—J. W.

THE SHERMAN ACT

By KENZO TAKAYANAGI
Professor of Anglo-American Law in
Tokyo Imperial University

I

The proposed dismemberment of the Zaibatsu seems to have revived in some quarters an interest in the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, the Great Charter of American industry.

Most of us would naturally suppose that the Sherman Act was substantially based on a bill introduced by Senator Sherman. In reality, however, this is an error. The only vestige of his bill presented in the Senate can be found in the words "Be it enacted." For the Judicial Committee, to which it was referred, struck out all the lines which followed the enacting clause and wrote its own text. Indeed Senator George E. Hoar who did this says in his autobiography that the act was called Sherman Act for no other reason than that Senator Sherman "had nothing to do with framing it whatever."

Senator Sherman's bill was among a number of bills introduced in the Fifty-first U.S. Congress in response to popular clamor about smashing the "trust," "thumbscrew of monopoly", the squeeze play" of the "Robber Barons", of the "giant octopi", whose long and relentless arms encircled the farmers, the employees and the consumers in the grip of an all-absorbing greed. All these bills had, therefore, been drafted in a highly crusading spirit. The bill returned to the Senate by the Judiciary Committee, however, was less vituperative in its tone and used idioms familiar to common law lawyers: "Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal.

" "Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons, to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor,

" Is this not a mere recital for the federal jurisdiction, so the lawyer might have thought, of the old familiar rules of the common law against restrain of trade and monopoly? It may have provided for fresh remedies such as the criminal action, an injunction, and private suit for treble damages. Certainly it was not addressed solely to giant octopi and huge aggregations of capitalistic power: It is so phrased as to be applicable indiscriminately to all persons and groups.

How Act Was Drafted

The eminent lawyers who drafted the Act were politicians and rhetoricians. On closer scrutiny it will be found that the statute was drafted in such a way as to satisfy at the same time the general public who wanted a sweeping and inclusive condemnation of trusts and monopolies regarded by them as a menace to the "comfort of ordinary life" and to "republican institutions." A lawyer-like and detailed discrimination regarding a "good" and "bad" trust and "reasonable" and "unreasonable" monopoly, for instance, would have deprived the statute of all dramatic effect. Politics must respond to the natural impulse of the public and formulate complicated human conduct in terms of clear cut right and wrong. Every trust and all monopolies must be denounced absolutely wrong. Moreover, it may be recollected that the U.S. Congress of 890 devoted its attention mainly to the passage of Mckinley Tariff Act introducing for the first time the principle of protection. The passage of the Sherman Act served as a simple answer to those oposed to the traiff as a measure to enrich the trusts and to promote higher prices. The bill thus passed the Senate 52 to 1, and in the House it was unanimous, little debate having been conducted in either body. Senator Platt of Connecticut characterized the proceedings in the Senate as "not in the line of the honest preparation of a bill to prohibit and punish trusts. It has been in the line of getting some bill with that title that we might go to the country with." And the vagueness of the Act may after all have been a great merit; for as Chief Justice Hughes said, "As a charter of freedom the Act has a generality and adaptability comparable to that found to be desirable in constitutional provisions."

II

The broadly phrased Charter, like the U.S. Constitution itself, had to be interpreted by the Courts and implemented or amended by later legislation so as to adapt itself to the complexities of the ever changing texture of American industry and commerce.

After 20 years of fuctuating interpretations of the Charter the Supreme Court of the United States at last enunciated in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco Cases the famous doctrine of the Rule of Reason. It said in the latter case:

" . . . Judgment must in every case be called into play in order to determine whether a particular act is embraced within the statutory classes, and whether if the act is within such classes, its nature or effect causes it to be a restraint of trade within the intendment of the act.

" . . . as the statute had not defined the words restraint of trade, it became necessary to construe those words, a duty which could only be discharged by a resort to reason."

The doctrine is now accepted generally as a legal commonplace. But just as the great music of Beethoven and Wagner, which is listened to today with rapturous assent, was not by loud protestations by their first audiences, the sonority of Chief Justice White's prose style was most vehemently denounced by statesmen, businessmen, economists and lawyers, whether conservatives or radicals, and regardless of party affiliations. The trust problem thus became the most hotly discussed political issues of the presidential campaign of 1912. The enactment of the Clayton Act and the Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914 "putting teeth" into the Sherman Act was its outcome. Looking back over those turbulent years, William Taft who after his retirement from the office of the American President became Kent professor of law at New Haven writers in his "Anti-Trust Act and the Supreme Court" published in 1914:

"The phrase 'rule of reason' brought out the condemnation of everybody of demagogic tendencies prominent in politics, and evoked from statesmen of little general information and less law proposals to amend the statute, to 'put teeth' into it and to eliminate from the power of the court the right to use the rule of reason in the construction and application of the anti-trust law. Were it not for the them hysterical condition of the public mind, the futility and manifest absurdity of such a proposition, which its very words necessarily implied, should have aroused the sense of humor of the American people."

Taft was in a sense right. The rule of reason has become the law of the land. The Supreme Court has the last say as to what is a good and bad trust, what is a reasonable and an unreasonable monopoly and as to innumerable questions presented before it regarding the legality of ingenious measures adopted by American industrialists, farmers, and labour groups. This is not usurpation as was sometimes alleged. It is perfectly in consonance with the long established American constitutional customs.

Proceeded Case by Case

The Supreme Court proceeded case by case, declaring one combination or monopoly to be within and another combination or monopoly to be outside the classes envisaged by the Act. The Court condemned the Standard Oil Company and the American Sugar Company. It required the Union Pacific to dispose of its stock interest in the Southern Pacific, and the Southern Pacific to give up its control of the Central Pacific. On the other hand, the United Shoe Machinery Company, formed by the consolidation of seven companies engaged in patented shoe machinery, was declared perfectly legal, because the monopoly power of the Company flowed out of the lawful monopolies of the individual patents it had acquired. The dissolution of the mighty U.S. Steel organized to acquire and hold the stock of twelve operating companies previously independent, was denied, ecause the share of the company had fallen from aout 50% to aout 41% and the Company encountered genuine and substantial competition. The Court had to deal not only with these "integrated" combinations, in which the restraint of monopolization of commerce flowed from the possession or acquisition of property rights,—mergers and consolidations, cases in which two or more independent concerns were brought under comon ownership or control by an acquisition of shares, cases where a corporation and its subsidiaries and affiliates possessed power to exercise monopolistic control over prices or otherwise to restrain trade and commerce, irrespective of any recent direct asorption of competitors. It had to deal with the so-called "loose" combinations in which concerns not linked together by common property interests either agreed to suppress competition among themselves or agree to unite in imposing restrictions upon the activities of third persons. Thus it passed on price-fixing agreements, adherence to published prices, concerted adoption of uniform terms or methods of sale, interchange of information concerning prices, production, stocks on hand, etc., and it had also to pass on various types of boycotting. The familiar old methods employed by the "Robber Barons" in the heyday of the Standard Oil trust, the tobacco monopoly, steel rail pools, and railroad rate discriminations were crude enough. The modern trust problem is confronted with the employment of much more refined tactics for the major purposes of monopoly,—security manipulations, patent pools and cross-licensing systems, and dominance of large industrial units through price and market leadership. What appears an unreasonable restraint of trade to the majority of the Court appears reasonable enough to the dissenting justices. But the process of trial and error, of inclusion and exclusion goes on, and a body of judiciary anti-trust law, though not necessarily a logical and coherent one, has evolved governing the operations of American industry, commerce, finance, and labor under the Great Charter of 1890.

(To be Continued)

PROFILES

KETTERING OF GM

By Lester Velie
In Coronet

IV

Kettering went on cruises, turned over the staterooms to friends and took a small cubbyhole for himself above the engines. Here he could get the feel of his two synchronized Diesel engines or hop from bed to tinker with them while others slept.

Kettering's labors on the Diesels of his yacht, coupled with work at the General Motors Laboratories, resulted in a revolutionary Diesel, compact, light (only seventeen pounds of metal per horsepower as against the former two hundred), and so unorthodox in its design that engineer-stockholders who came to inspect it were suspicious. "This is no way to build a Diesel,' they said.

But it was and before the war, General Motors, an automobile maker, was producing ninety per cent of all locomotive power.

Someone asked Kettering how it happened that GM was making most of the Diesel locomotives in the country. "You must have awfully good patent protection," the questioner said.

"You see," answered Kettering, "a great many people think we're crazy. That is much better protection than a patent."

Kettering's laboratories can produce anything the researcher needs for his experiment, from a fine watch to an obscure chemical compound. But he insists that even the finest equipment doesn't help the researcher much, for "problems aren't solved in men's minds." The laboratory apparatus simply helps the researcher to get an understanding of the problem he's working on.

With the exception of medicine, war research has brought relatively few inventions or discoveries, Kettering says.

Plastics, radar, synthetic rubber, new light metals, helicopters? All were invented and started before the war. The improvements have been in processes and production methods but not in fundamentals. Basic discovery may have even been hindered by the war.

The immeidate post-war world, therefore, will not sprout radically new versions of things you have been used to—egg shaped automobiles of transparent plastics, for example.

"I would say," says the automobile industry's No. 1 mechanic, "the post-war car will look much more like an automobile than an egg." But great things are on the way. Man can have anything he wishes and wants to work hard enough to get, thinks Kettering, and America is going to be rebuilt, but probably not with prefabricated houses.

"You buy a car to travel in, and you don't care if it looks like the cars of a dozen of your neighbors. But your house—where you live—you want that to be entirely your on. You want it just so, to express your own individuality."

Kettering believes, however, the essential services of a house can be standardized, so that the entire system of heat, light, power, drainage, ventilation and cooling can be mass produced. The system could be bought from the factory, and the house built around it to suit the buyer's individual taste.

The great advances after the war will come in medicine and in organic chemistry. Thousands of new compounds, chemicals to kill cancer, new insulation materials, textiles are on the way. But these will take time. It took about 25 years to develop the automobile, almost as long to develop the electric light.

There is the factor of "psychological increment" to consider. That is a Kettering phrase to describe man's extreme reluctance to accept change. Because of psychological resistance, changes will come slowly.

For the young people who worry about their place in a world in which most of the frontiers have already been explored and most of the inventions made, Kettering says: "The world isn't finished. For the young man with imagination there are far more opportunities for achievement than I had when I was a kid."

"The thing we have to fear after the war is not technological unemployment," says Kettering, "but unemployment of technology."

(End)

Japanese Proposal Rejected

The establishment of a foundational juridical person for aid and guidance of demobilized Japanese, which was proposed by the Japanese Government, has been disapproved, according to a directive issued last week by the Allied Supreme Headquarters.

THE ROLE OF THE BIG THREE

Why Should There Be Anglo-Russian Competition In Europe And U.S.-Russian Competition In the World?

By LOUIS FISCHER

The relations between Great Britain and Russia and between the United States and Russia continue to deteriorate. This is the central fact in the international situation. President Truman's message, three days ago, (this article was writen on October 26,) urging one year's universal peacetime military training for America, fits into that picture.

At the London Conference of Foreign Ministers in September, Vyacheslav Molotov learned an important lesson in arithmetic. He discovered that one was not a majority of three. In the wartime Big Three conferences—Teheran, Yalta, and to some extent in Potsdam—the vote of Mr. Stalin weighed more than the two votes of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill because if Stalin insisted with sufficient vehemence on getting something, he got it; the alternative, as the British and American governments then saw it —perhaps mistakenly—was Russia's withdrawal from the war. Since the wartime coalition had to be maintained at all costs, Roosevelt and Churchill paid the costs in terms of Poland, the Balkans, and Germany.

But peacetime arithmetic is different. At London, Molotov was outvoted one to four. If, as he urged, France and China, had been excluded, the poll would still have been one to two.

This createst a crisis for the Soviet Union's foreign policy.

In the United Nations Organization, one is a majority of eleven. The veto of any of Big Five nations suffices to prevent action by the decisive Security Council. The arrangement is satisfactory to Russia and the other powers; it condemns the United Nations organization to an academic existence.

But real life outside the United Nations society boils with activity. The postwar tug of war among the Big Three is on in earnest.

Russia is Strongest Power

The course of international politics is determined by the relations between the strongest nation and the next to the strongest nation. Throughout the Napoleonic era, Europe revolved around the axis of Anglo-French hostility. In the first decades of the twentieth century, with the exceptions of the years between 1919 and 1935 when Germany was weak, Anglo-German relations were the key to Europe's politics. Today, Russia is the strongest power in Europe and Great Britain is the next to the strongest. Anglo-Russian relations are accordingly the pivot of European affairs.

For several centuries, Europe with its empires in other continents, possessed most of the power of the world. As a result, Europe's foreign politics were synonymous with world politics.

But Europe is no longer the chief power house in the world. Vast power centers have grown up in the United States and in Russia, a large part of which lies outside Europe. In the current historic period, therefore, world politics will be shaped by the relations between the United States the strongest power, and Russia, the second strongest power.

In Europe, British power faces Russian power. In the world, American power faces Russian power. This establishes a community of interest between America and Britain.

But why should there be Anglo-Russian competition in Europe? Why should there be American-Russian competition in the world? Why cannot all three combine to maintain peace for everybody? They fought a successful war against a common enemy.

German power threatened England, and, if England had succumbed, it would have threatened America. Later, German power attacked Russia. This united the Big Three.

War Could Be Presented

German power is destroyed. Japanese power is gone Italian power is ended. What could now unite the Big Three?

Could not fear of another war unite them? A major war could only be fought by the three big powers. If they united there would be no war.

This common sense attitude collides with the essential character of national states. It is in the nature of national power to vie with national power. Even when they collaborate they compete. During the second world war, England competed with the United States, France and Russia, America competed with Russia, and Russia competed with England and America.

The preservation of peace depends on whether the nations can, by an effort of will, submerge their inherent competitiveness and thereby save themselves from inevitable destruction in an atomic war. The fate of humanity will be decided by the outcome of a race between the urge to suicide and the instinct of self-preservation.

How can the competitiveness of nations be curbed? There are those who would eliminate competition by means of treaties and alliances among the Big Three or Big Five and, in addition, by on international body like the United Nations organization. In such circumstances, nations agree as long as they wish to agree, and after that they are free to disagree.

Others therefore contend that nation state competition—and war—can be eliminated only to the extent to which nations give up their sovereignty and submit to a higher, international government which can compel agreement.

The states of the United States do not think of going to war with one another; they cannot go to war, the federal government would stop them. If there were a federal government of the whole world there would be no more war.

The states of the United States give up some of their sovereignty to Washington, D.C. They make some laws for themselves and accept some laws made outside of themselves, but with their participation. Federalism means peace. That is how the world government would function. That more and more people are coming to believe, is the road to peace among nations.

The question is whether nations will voluntarily surrender all or at least a fraction of their sovereignty to a universal government and submit to its authority, or whether mankind shall first wage an atomic war out of which will emerge one victorious power capable of imposing itself as the world government.

Man's choice is world government by will power or world government by war power.

Meanwhile, the Big Three are entrenching themselves in their positions in Europe and Asia. Rivalry among them is all the more intense because the postwar map is now being drawn. Before the new molds harden, competing nations seek the greatest advantage for themselves. This is the meaning of the struggle in China, Poland, Germany, the Balkans, Turkey and Persia.

UNDERGROUND PLANT BUILT

Quarry Near Utsunomiya Is Site Of Big Plane Factory

A great underground factory, 12,000 tsubo wide (one tsubo is six feet square), was constructed in Shiroyama-mura, Kochi-gun, Tochigi Prefecture, four miles west of Utsunomiya and fighter plane production was just started when the war came to an end reports the Tokyo Shimbun.

The factory can withstand the blast of one-ton bombs and the military boasted that it was the best and most solid underground plant in the world.

With the intensification of air raids those concerned with the manufacture of aircraft began to look round for suitable places to built underground factories.

The Nakajima Airplane Company and the Military Airplane Works had their eyes on the quarry in Oya and after careful investigations by a group of engineers, it was decided to construct an underground factory there. With necessary preparations completed, the Nakajima factories in Utsunomiya and Musashino and the Military Airplane factory began moving to the cavern from the end of last year. From April of this year, the construction of aircraft started and in June preparations for the building of 8 fighter planes of the No. 84 type monthly were completed. Just before the end of the war in August, the factories launched on large scale production.

The quarry is a big stone mountain covered with pine trees and bushes and it reminds one of a bandit chief's hideout. Passing through the entrance, visitors will come upon a large cavern and going down wide stone steps they will see a two-storied factory equipped with many kinds of machinery. The pillars are made of stone. One pillar is as wide as a 20-mat room and is 200 feet high.

TO HOUSE RAID VICTIMS

2 Schools in Ushigome-Ku to Be Made Into Living Quarters

The Tsurumaki and Akagi national school buildings in Ushigome-ku, Tokyo, will be used to accommodate some 300 families who were burnt out in air raids reports Kyodo.

To make living quarters as comfortable as possible, bathrooms, dining halls and clinics will be established. Priority is to be given to the pupils and their families and teachers' families, and if any space is left, those who were rendered homeless in the same ward will be sheltered there. Preparations are expected to be completed by the middle of February.

Also, some 400 stores and restaurants will be constructed along Kagurazaka and Tsurumaki-cho. Already five restaurants and some stores have been completed.